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## REPORT NO

NO. OF PAGES 2

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such as the need for collectivization, or the Peace Movement - for a period of several months. Aspects of this theme are discussed at the monthly meetings, at which the editor may also make his own suggestions. Articles on delicate subjects must be submitted for censorship to the Central Committee prior to publication. The rest of the material used is censored by the responsible editor himself, who is a Party activist, and also passes the normal government censorship, in galley. Approval by the government censor does not protect the editor against charges of sabotage should the material be found later undesirable by the Party. The first copies off the press are sent to the Central Committee for final approval. In some cases deletions are made on the stereotype, and in more serious cases the distribution of the paper is stopped for that day and all copies already printed are destroyed. The censors are usually persons who have attended the Party University. In due course they become editors themselves. There is no commercial advertising, and personal notices are banned as they offer a convenient method of clandestine communication.

4. A quota of Soviet "news" is allocated for each Rumanian paper by Sovinform, which distributes material for the press in the USSR, supplying articles complete with illustrations. Sovinform is scarcely known to the public, its material being generally credited to ARLUS. Papers send a monthly return to ARLUS, showing how much Soviet material they have printed.
5. On one occasion when the German paper failed to print a long speech sent by Sovinform, the editor was summoned to give an explanation. He was told that lack of space was no excuse, and that he should have left out all other material instead. The Sovinform director told the editor that he (the director) was responsible for seeing that the Soviet material was printed.
6. The director of Sovinform has been changed frequently. The last one known was Katchenko, a Ukrainian. His assistant, who is responsible for routine, is a Soviet, Sergei Ivanovich, who has been in Bucharest for six years.
7. There is a School of Journalism in Bucharest. Most of the instructors are practicing newspapermen, and the pupils are all of unexceptionable working origin. At the end of the course the best students are sent to the Party University for ideological training.

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